



Incident Organizer

Incident Name	
Incident Number	
Fire Code	
Other Code	
Unit	

IC Time & Date	
IC Time & Date	

Containment Date & Time	
Control Date & Time	
Final Size	

Directions and Intent:

MOST INCIDENTS ONLY REQUIRE FILLING OUT THE FIRST FEW PAGES - i.e., TYPE 4 AND 5 INCIDENTS. (In these situations, fill out afterwards when doing your AAR.)

- Intended to provide the IC with a format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging. (Start to plan the fight – delegate – instead of fighting the fight and possibly losing your situational awareness as IC.)
- Use until an Incident is out or operating on an IAP.
- Serves as an Incident Workbook used in conjunction with the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Redbook or Fireline Handbook.
- Red-blocked items are required to be filled in for 30-mile accident prevention (Forest Service).

IC Signature: _____

IC Signature: _____

Initial Attack Fire Size-Up						
Fire Name:			Fire Number		DOI:	
IC Name:					USDA:	
					State:	
Descriptive Location:						
*Arrival Date:				Time:		
*Legal:		Township	Range		Section(s)	
*Coordinates:		Latitude			Longitude	
		UTM:		E:	N:	
Reported by:						
*Estimated Size:			acres		Ownership:	
Estimated Containment		Date:			Time:	
Estimated Control		Date:			Time:	
Fire Investigator? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on order				Name:		
Resources Responding (use resource summary on next page to record this data):						
Initial Fire Size-Up						
*Are any structures threatened? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify:						
Does the fire constitute any control problems? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify:						
Are additional resources needed? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify:						
*Hazard(s):						
*Spread Potential:	1. Low	2. Moderate	3. High	4. Extreme		
*Character of Fire:	1. Smoldering	3. Running	5. Torching	7. Crown/spotting		
	2. Creeping	4. Spotting	6. Crowning	8. Erratic		
*Slope at Head of Fire:	1. 0-25%	2. 26-40%	3. 41-55%	4. 56-75%	5. 76+%	
Position on Slope:	1. Ridgetop		4. Middle 1/3 of slope		7. Valley bottom	
	2. Saddle		5. Lower 1/3 of slope		8. Mesa/Plateau	
	3. Upper 1/3 of slope		6. Canyon bottom		9. Flat or rolling	
*Fuel Type:	1. Grass		4. Pinon/Juniper		7. Aspen	
	2. Grass/brush		5. Lodgepole/pine		8. Logging/Thinning Slash	
	3. Oakbrush		6. Spruce/fir		9. Other (specify)	
*Windspeed:		mph		Elevation:		Aspect:
*Wind Direction	1. Calm	3. NE	5. SE	7. SW	9. NW	
	2. North	4. East	6. South	8. West	10. Erratic	
Today's ERC or BI of Unit, record here:						

*Call into Dispatch Immediately

Incident Objectives

1. **SAFETY** of firefighters and public.

2.

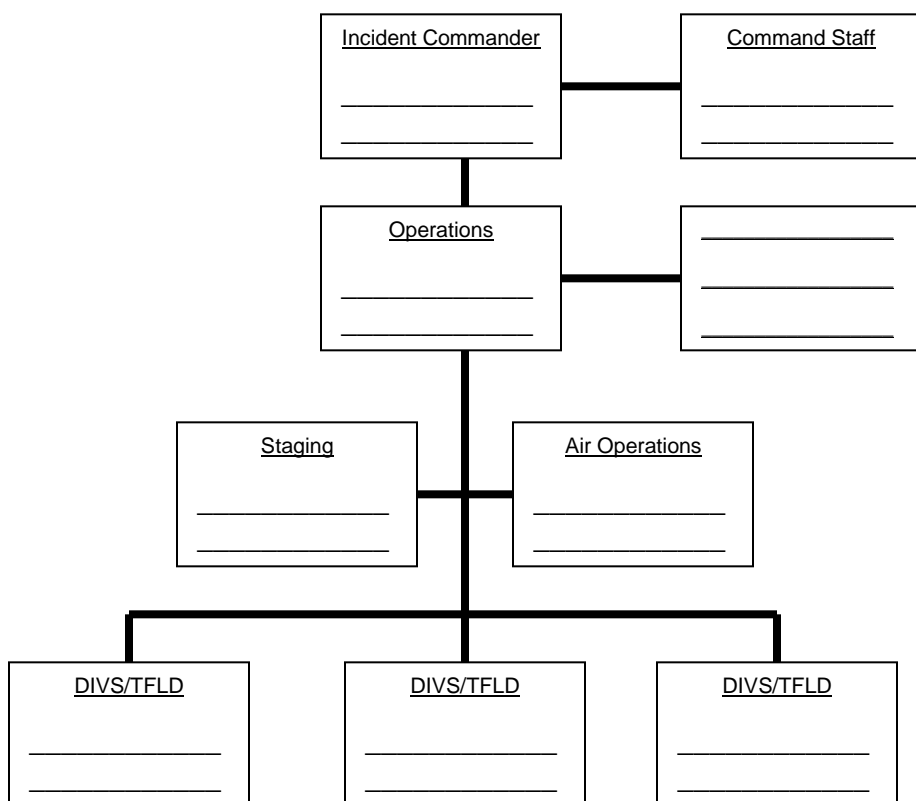
3.

4.

Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another.

(Examples: protect structures, keep fire to east of road, river or ridge)

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION



MAP SKETCH

A full-page sheet of white graph paper featuring a light gray grid. The grid consists of small, equal-sized squares arranged in a continuous pattern across the entire page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Prepared by:

Position:

Date/Time

Radio Frequencies	
Net	Frequency
Command	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Support/Dispatch	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Air-to-Ground	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Air-to-Air	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Tac 1	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Tac 2	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>

Risk Management		
Maintain your situational awareness. Ensure compliance with the 10 Standard Firefighting Orders and LCES. Continually monitor the 18 Situations and apply appropriate mitigation. As the incident progresses, continually re-evaluate your situation. When hazards are identified mitigate them or change tactics and or strategy.		
Refer to the green pages in the IRPG.		
YES	NO	Decision Points
		Controls in place for identified hazards? If no reassess your situation
		Are selected tactics based on expected fire behavior? If no reassess your situation
		Are the current strategy and tactics working? If no reassess your situation

Incident Risk Analysis (215a)		
Division/Group or Segment	Hazardous Actions or Conditions	Mitigations/Warnings/Remedies
Operational Period		

Wilderness Initial Attack Fire Size Up

(Detection and/or IC to Dispatch for Wilderness Fires)

Proximity to:

- Boundaries
- Admin Sites
- Private Lands
- Old Burns/Barriers

Potential to Escape Wilderness:

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Unknown

Fuel Continuity:

- Open
- Broken
- Continuous
- Dense

Primitive Suppression Needs:

- Gravity Sock
- Additional Crosscut Saw
- C Class Crosscut Faller
- Additional Firefighters # _____
- Additional Food or Water Supplies
- Other _____

Mechanized Suppression Needs:

- Chainsaw
- Pump
- Bucket/Blivet
- Airtanker
- Additional Helicopter
- Items approved: _____

Approved
By: _____

Demob Options:

- Trail
- Packstock/Walk
- Jet Boat
- Airstrip
- Helispot

Trail Conditions:

- Poor
- Good
- Excellent
- Trail# _____

Distance to Trail:

- 0-1 Mile
- 1-3 Miles
- > 3 Miles

Stream Crossings:

- 0-1
- 2-4
- > 4

Demob Travel Time:

- 1-3 Hours
- 3-6 Hours
- > 6 Hours

Gear Weight:

- 30-50 Lbs
- 50-100 Lbs
- > 100 Lbs

Firefighter Condition:

- Good (needs day off after I.A.)
- Very Good (day off prior to I.A.)
- Unknown

Weather Outlook:

- Poor (Inclement Weather Likely)
- Good (Expected to remain Favorable)
- Excellent (High Pressure Dominating)
- Unknown

Report to Response Time:

(manager use)

- 0-2 Hours
- 2-4 Hours
- 4-6 Hours
- > 6 Hours

I.A. Time of Day:

(manager use)

- Morning (0700-1000)
- Mid Morning (1000-1200)
- Afternoon (1200-1500)
- Mid Afternoon (1500-1700)
- Evening (1700-2100)

Recommended Demob Based On FF Condition, Weather, Distance, Terrain, and Travel Times

1. Pack stock/Walk (Relay Gear Pick Up Point and Travel Time to Dispatch)
2. Trail (Relay Trail Information and Estimated Travel Time to Dispatch)
3. Jet Boat (relay Travel Time to Pick Up Point to Dispatch)
4. Aerial (Relay Helispot or Airstrip Location to Dispatch)

Recommended Demob: _____

Approved Demob: _____ Approved By: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Today's Burning Index: _____

Fire Report

Incident Commander MUST ensure local Fire Manager receives this report
(see back of form for codes)

Correct Location: T ___ R ___ S ___ Quarter ___ Lat/Long _____
(degrees*minutes*seconds")

Fire Statistics

Statistical Cause _____	General Cause _____
Specific Cause _____	Class of People _____
Flame Length _____	NFDRS Fuel Model _____
General Cover Type _____	Elevation (feet) _____
Slope (%) _____	Date/Time CONTAIN _____
Reported by _____	Date/Time CONTROL _____
Est. Date/Time of Ignition _____	Date/Time Fire OUT _____
Date/Time of IA _____	Total ACRES Involved _____

Resources Used

Aircraft						
AC Name	AC Type	Arrival Time	Departure Time	Number of Drops		
Ground Suppression Resources						
Resource Name	Unit	No.	Type	Arrived	Released	Total Hours

Submitted By: _____
Home Unit: _____

Phone Number: _____
Date: _____

Statistical Cause:

1. Lightning
2. Equipment Use
3. Smoking
4. Campfire
5. Debris Burning
6. Railroad
7. Arson
8. Children
9. Miscellaneous

Class of People:

1. Owner
2. Permittee
3. Contractor
4. Public Employee
5. Local Permanent
6. Seasonal
7. Transient
8. Other
9. Visitor
0. Not Person Caused

General Cause:

1. Timber Harvest
2. Harvest Other Products
3. Forest Range Management Act
4. Highway
5. Power, Reclamation
6. Hunting
7. Fishing
8. Other Residential
9. Resident
1. Other

Flame Length

Flame length is the distance between the tip of the flame and the ground (or surface of the remaining fuel) midway in the zone of active flaming. Because the flametip is a very unsteady reference, you must estimate the average length over a reasonable period of time. NOT THE FLAME HEIGHT.

Specific Cause:

1. Lightning
2. Aircraft
3. Vehicle
4. Exhaust (saw)
5. Exhaust (other)
6. Logging Line
7. Brakeshoe
8. Cooking Fire
9. Warming Fire
10. Smoking
11. Trash Burn
12. Burning Dump
13. Field Burn
14. Land Clearing
15. Slash Burn
16. Right of Way Burn
17. Resource Burn
18. Grudge Fire
19. Pyromania
20. Smoke Out
21. Insect /Snake Control
22. Job Fire
23. Blasting
24. Building Fire
25. Power Line
26. Fireworks
27. Playing w/ Matches
28. Repel Predators
29. Stove Fuel Spark
30. Other

NFDRS Fuel Models:

- A** Annual Grass and Forbs
- B** Brush-Mature, Dense, California Chaparral, >6 feet
- C** Timber- Open, over Story of Conifer or Hardwood w/ Grass and/or Scattered Brush
- F** Brush-moderate, <6 feet
- G** Timber-Dense Conifers w/ Heavy Litter and Down Woody
- H** Timber-Short Needle Conifer, Light Litter and Ground Fuels
- I** Timber-Heavy Slash (25+ t/a)
- J** Timber-Moderate Slash, Clear Cuts or Heavily Thinned Areas
- K** Timber- Light Slash, Light Thinning Under Open Over Story
- L** Perennial Grasses and Forbs
- P** PrimaryFuel is Needle Litter Small Branch Wood, Shrubs and Grasses
- T** Brush- Light, <4 feet Tall, Sage, Stunted Brush w/ Grass

General Cover Types:

10. Annual Grasses and Weeds (mainly cheat grass)
11. Perennial Grasses and Weeds (Bunch Grass, Idaho Fescue)
12. Mountain Meadow Grasses
15. Sage Brush
16. Light Brush (easy Walking through)
17. Medium Brush
18. Heavy Brush (Difficult Maneuvering)
19. Old Growth Timber w/ Understory
20. Old Growth Timber w/ Mixed Brush and Reprod Understory
21. Young Timber (0"-4" DBH)
22. Young Timber (4"-12" DBH)
23. Young Timber (12"-22" DBH)
24. 1-3 Year Old Slash (5-10 t/a)
25. 4-7 Year Old Slash (5-10 t/a)
26. 8+ Year Old Slash (5-10 t/a)
27. 1-3 Year Old Slash (21+ t/a)
28. 4-7 Year Old Slash (21+ t/a)
29. 8+ Year Old Slash (21+ t/a)
30. Litter/Downfall (5-10 t/a)
31. Litter/Downfall (11-20 t/a)
32. Litter/Downfall (21+ t/a)
33. Pinion/Juniper
34. Non-forest Fuels such as Dumps, Burning Vehicles, Buildings, Etc.

NFDRS Fuel Model/Cover Type: First enter the NFDRS fuel model, then enter the two-digit number for the general cover type in which the fire was burning during Initial Attack. (e.g. G/20)

Mapping a Fire

Identify the fire origin with an "X" and Show the section number, roads, creeks, trails, fire perimeter, etc.

Please Complete This Diagram!

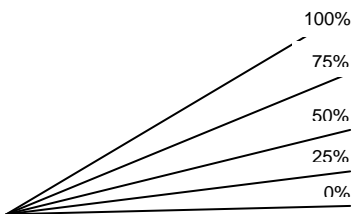
Estimating Fire Size *One Chain Equals 66 feet*

Any fires less than about 5 chains around is about one-tenth (0.1) of an acre

A fire that is the shape of a circle and is 12 chains around is about one acre FSS



A fire shape that is 18 chains around is about one acre (about 40 chains would be close to 5 acres)



Incident Complexity Analysis (Type 3, 4, 5)		
Fire Behavior	Yes	No
Fuels extremely dry and susceptible to long-range spotting or you are currently experiencing extreme fire behavior.		
Weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions.		
Current or predicted fire behavior dictates indirect control strategy with large amounts of fuel within planned perimeter.		
Firefighter Safety		
Performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue.		
Overhead overextended mentally and/or physically.		
Communication ineffective with tactical resources or dispatch.		
Organization		
Operations are at the limit of span of control.		
Incident action plans, briefings, etc. missing or poorly prepared.		
Variety of specialized operations, support personnel or equipment.		
Unable to properly staff air operations.		
Limited local resources available for initial attack.		
Heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support.		
Existing forces worked 24 hours without success.		
Resources unfamiliar with local conditions and tactics.		
Values to be protected		
Urban interface; structures, developments, recreational facilities, or potential for evacuation.		
Fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction and potential for unified command with different or conflicting management objectives.		
Unique natural resources, special-designation areas, critical municipal watershed, T&E species habitat, cultural value sites.		
Sensitive political concerns, media involvement, or controversial fire policy.		

If you have checked “Yes” on 3 to 5 of the analysis boxes, consider requesting the next level of incident management support.

Type 5 Characteristics: (a) C&G Staff positions are not activated. (b) Resources vary from one to five firefighters. (c) Incident is normally contained rapidly during IA. (d) A written action plan is not required.

Type 4 Characteristics: (a) C&G Staff positions are not activated. (b) Resources vary from single Firefighter to several single resources or a single Task Force or Strike Team. (c) The incident is limited to one operational period in the control phase. Mop-up may extend into multiple periods. (d) A written plan is not required.

Type 3 Characteristics: (a) Some of the C&G Staff may be activated, as well as DIVS/GROP Supervisor and Unit leaders. (b) Resources vary from several single resources to several TFL's/STL's. (c) Incident may be separated into several divisions, but usually does not meet the DIVS/GROP Supervisor position for span or control. (d) May involve several burning periods prior to control, which requires a written action plan.

Spot Weather Observation and Forecast Request

1. Name of Incident or Project			2. Control Agency:			3. Request Made				
						Date:		Time:		
4. Location: (Township, Range, Section)				5. Drainage Name:			6. Exposure / Aspect			
7. Size of Incident or Project (acres):				8. Elevation		9. Fuel Type:		10. Project On:		
				Top	Bottom			Ground Crowning		
11. Weather Conditions at Incident or Project or from RAWS:										
Place	Elev.	Observation Date/Time	Wind Direction/ Velocity		Temperature		RH		DP	Sky Condition
			20 ft	Eye-level	Dry bulb	Wet bulb				
The Weather Forecaster will furnish the information for block 13						Date/Time:				
13. Discussion and Outlook:										

Work Rest Ratio Documentation Worksheet

This worksheet is designed to help the IC document and calculate amount of rest required to meet the Work/Rest guidelines.

- For every 2 hours of work or travel provide 1 hour of sleep or rest.
- IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16 hours and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines -- see below.

Date	Operational Period Start Time	Operational Period Stop Time	Total Hours Worked	Rest Time (document hours when employee or module rested)
Approval for shift lengths exceeding 16 hrs given by:			Date/ Time Approval Given:	
IC Signature:			Date:	

After Action Review		
INCIDENT NAME:		IC:
DATE:	Incident Complexity:	
CRITIQUED BY: (Names of attendees)		
What was planned? What actually happened? What was the difference, if any, between questions one and two? What can you do different next time to meet objectives?		
AAR Leader Signature:		Date:
Reviewed by:		Date:
COMMENTS:		

NOTES:

Establish Presence as IC

Maintain Situation Awareness

Operate as a dedicated IC

Provide Briefing

Develop Action Plan